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is the author's first, and so on. Under strophe IV (p. 96), five lines (11-15), if they represent anything in the text, are hopelessly misplaced, and the reviewer would disagree with the editor in the scansion of at least thirteen lines in this kommos, and of eighteen lines in other lyrics. For example, each of the three following lines (Epode, vss. 696-98),

Thus, though a woman, I was school'd  
By those whom I revere  
Whether I learnt their lessons well,

is surely represented faultily by the scansion

— — ◡ ◡ ◡ — — —  
◡ — ◡ — — —  
◡ ◡ — — ◡ — ◡ —.

Notwithstanding these flaws, the book should be welcomed by those teachers of English who, recognizing the great importance of Greek literature, find that the only practicable way of imparting some knowledge of the subject is through English translations and adaptations.

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*Studies in Virgil.* By TERROT REAVELEY GLOVER. London: Edward Arnold, 1904. Pp. xiii + 312. 10s. 6d.

Another name has been added to the roll of the Vergilians. While there has never been a time when the interest in classical studies, and especially in the study of Vergil, has not been very much alive, this last generation has witnessed an unusually active interest in the study of this poet. The latest aspirant to a place among the Vergilians is the author of the volume under review.

Glover writes of Vergil, as do the English and the French generally, *con amore*, with a genuine appreciation of him as a man and poet, possessing admirable qualities of his own, and not as a faint and faulty imitation of Homer—a character which the German critics are prone to ascribe to him. Vergil is, indeed, much indebted to Homer; but, while fully acknowledging this debt, Glover is still able to see in Vergil a real man, a distinct personality, an original poet. Some idea of the value to the student of Vergil of this contribution may be gathered from the chapter headings which are in themselves suggestive and attractive: I, "The Age and the Man;" II-IV, "Literature: (1) Literary Influences, (2) Contemporaries, (3) The Myths of Aeneas;" V-VII, "The Land and the Nation: (1) Italy, (2) Rome, (3) Augustus;" VIII-XII, "Interpretation of Life: (1) Dido, (2) Aeneas, (3) Hades, (4) Olympus, (5) Results."

Glover lays great stress upon the age in which Vergil lived and wrote as a formative influence upon his thought. He shows that the great difference between Homer and Vergil is the difference of age, which means the difference of standpoint. Each spoke from his own world—the provincial and imperial; the simple,

pastoral life, with its patriarchal government, and the complex life of an advanced civilization, broad and sophisticated, in which the discovery had been made of the common humanity of man as the first great result of an outlook over a larger world.

The Aeneas of the *Aeneid* is unintelligible until we realize that between him and Homer's Achilles stands this new principle.

. . . . We may say that the *Aeneid* presupposes this discovery of the common destiny of man, as well as that of his common nature. A certain philosophy of history gives its unity to the poem, and marks it out from all poetry yet written. . . . Summing up, then, we may say that the poet of the first century B. C. will have around him a society, more used to speculate, if not to speculate deeply, more open to receive truths of universal scope, more responsive to the gentler and tenderer emotions, in a word, more humane, than in any previous age.

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*Eleven Orations of Cicero.* With an Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By ROBERT W. TUNSTALL. Second Edition. New York: University Publishing Co., 1904. Pp. xlvii + 570. \$1.25.

*Six Orations of Cicero.* With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By the same editor. New York: University Publishing Co., 1906. Pp. xlvii + 390. \$1.

The first of these books differs very little from the original edition but is thicker, owing to the use of heavier paper. The part dealing with the last century of the Republic has been brought from its secluded position at the back of the book to its proper place in the introduction, and some nine pages of literary estimates of Cicero from Roman, German, and English critics have been wisely omitted. A dozen illustrations and maps have been added, and the long vowels have been marked in the speeches against Catiline.

In the introduction one finds the usual information about magistrates and assemblies, and Cicero's life and works, together with a sketch of the last century of the Republic which is condensed from the article "Rome" in Johnson's *Encyclopaedia*. There is a note on rhetoric, but the interesting topic of delivery is not mentioned. There are some footnotes of no importance which could have been omitted or inserted in the text. The illustrations, a perfunctory concession to a prevailing fashion, include busts of Caesar and Antony, besides that of Cicero reproduced from the former edition, and six views, four maps, and a plan of the Forum. These are of good workmanship; but the photograph of the Forum "as it looks today" is seven years out of date, and is rather innocently juxtaposed to a plan from Richter that includes the extensive excavations of the last few years. The restoration of the Forum is from the antiquated work of von Falke and is not consistent with recent discoveries.